FIRST QUALITY. FIRST QUALITY.

White DINNER SETS, 154 pieces, \$16, worth \$25; white SETS, 44 pieces, \$3.25, worth \$5; white Toller SETs, 1, worth \$2; cut Glass Gorlers, the dozen \$1.75, worth 52; cut Glass Wixes the dozen, 75., worth \$1.25; close Glemian finger Bowls the dozen, \$1.80, worth \$6, cered Bohemian DECANTERS the pair, \$3.50, worth \$6, wor

REMOVAL.—MARSH & Co.'S Radical Cure Truss
Office of No. 24 Masico-lens, has been removed to No. 2 Vescyd., Aster Heuse. Trusses, Sapporters, Shoulder-Braces, SinEinstie Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most apsecond patterns skillfully applied. Frivate application rooms
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\$10 SEWING MACHINES.-WATSON'S \$10 Sew we il to examine this household favorite better paying the file for less valuable but more complicated once. It is needless to said that the howis and shrieks of the high-priced Sewing-Machine deslers in rugard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

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SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who want a Sewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any obserbe best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1.00 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the offsee of I. M. Sirkean & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

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District Courts of the United States

FOR THE

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District of Michigan, Northern District of Ohio, Southern District of Ohio, Western District of Pennsylvania, Northern District of Hissouri, and Eastern District of Leuisiasa, from 182 to 1857.

By John S. Newberry,

Of the Detroit Bar.

Vol. 1.

Just published and for sale by

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. sver is intended for insertion must be authorticated name and address of the writer—not necessarily for y tion, but as a generaty of his good faith.

secribers, in sending as remittances, frequently emit to men ston tau name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day. Price \$1 a line.

A French war-steamer put into quarantine at New-Orleans yesterday with yellow fever on board. There is none yet in that city.

The guano dispute with Venezuela is settled. that Government having accepted the terms which they before refused.

The storm of Friday was severe in all parts of the country. At Cleveland, and all along the Lake shore, great damage was done. In Lewisburg, Va., and the vicinity, the hail almost an lihilated the crops.

We have few returns from the elections, which took place in five States yesterday. In Louisville, Ky., the American candidates received majorities of 1,100 each. The day passed off quietly.

It is a rotten state of things when the laws are not in accordance with the spirit of the men who are called upon to act as jurors. Without treating now the question whether capital punishment ought or ought not to exist, we may say a word here on capital crimes and their penalties immediately consequent. It is a fact that hardly five per cent of the murderers in this city are executed. What proportion of them escape punishment altogether we are not prepared to say, but the same spirit which refuses to hang, under the existing laws, and in defiance of them, is prone to go a step further, and let the blood-reeking murderer loose upon society, without imprisonment, or after a lenient seatened of incarceration. It is not possible to account for the alarming growth of murders in this city and the vicinity, otherwise than by this dissidence between legal evidence and its interpretation by juries. Within the last two days there have been two-o perhaps as we write three-murders; and this is a rate of homicides which must demoralize society beyond redemption, if there be no adequate check put upon it. In the countries of Europe. where, a few centuries back, a murder was explated by a fine, there now exist stringent laws against murder. These laws are equally executed upon poor and rich, noble and simple. It is this impartiality in the execution of the laws, this certainty that punishment falls upon the duke and the peddier slike for the commission of crime, which mainly contributes to the sustentstion of the actual European powers, and creates their means of resistance to the republican senti ment. Whatever killings in Europe take place, must be the large slaughterings of wars or coups d'état, if the criminals would escape the gallow or suillotine. The Governments reserve to themselves the privilege of murdering wholesale or re

it may be supposed, reversed this. Wars are the exception, and indiv dual murders are rife. We cannot but believe that the murders of Moses

tail. We have here, by the law of compensations.

and of Tompkins, recorded in yesterday's TRIBUNE. might not have taken place if the majesty of the law had been steadily upheld by juries. But where deggers are two for a penny, revolvers dog-cheap, and slung-shot common as tavern-bars, and juries pig-headedly sentimental, immunity is given to bigh crimes, and society is the sufferer to the same extent. We invoke solemnly a change to this evil. Let good men not shirk jury duty, and chosen, let them find according to the evidence. If the Tombe practice is to forestall, as an almost irrefragable rule, the composition of juries on such trials, then to what have we arrived? What is the security of society worth? What is the use of law? So, too, in regard to the slave-trade-which is

piracy and a capital crime—as conducted in this A knot of sceundrelly Portuguese and Spaniards, with their American aiders and abettors, are known to be engaged in it. Grand Juries over and over again have presented the evil-but what then? Is a conviction possible? It is perfectly well known that about two slavers a month are fitted out at this port; and the laws and the laws' agents, where are they to arrest this crime of crimes? We have heard the foreman of a Grand Jury who presented the slave-traders declare that he considered a conviction-a righteous hanging of any one of them-impossible; that the money and interest of the villains were all-powerful. Gaining millions by their unhallowed traffic, they can afford to buy up supporters-right, left and center. The only remedy, thought the gentleman in question, is to constitute a Vigilance Committee, seire the whole gang, ride them on their coffine down to the Battery, and there let them swing in the sight of the broad waters. When men of sobriety are forced to talk in this manner, what a ead proof is it of the rotten degeneracy of the times; of the puiscance of pettifogging and scoundrelly lawyers; of the seared public heart! If righteousness exalt a nation, then surely degradation must fellow upon the continuance of such legal inanities and moral shortcomings.

We gave an account the other day of a debate in the British House of Commons on the subject of emigration from Africa. In that debate, great apprehensions were expressed lest, under the disguise of an emigration of free laborers, the slave-trade should be substantially revived. The same subject has also been before the House of Lords, on a motion of Lord Brougt am for an address to the Queen to discountenance all such emigration projects. From the adverse statements made in the course of that debate, a good deal of difference of opinion would seem to exist among those claiming to have a special knowledge of the African coast, as to the possibility of obtaining bona fide free emigrants from Africa. Those who insist on the possibility of obtaining such emigrants rely particularly upon the Kreemen, who inhabit a district of five hundred miles along the coast in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, and who are generally employed by the ships trading to Africa, in loading and unloading and the giver work, and frequently also in navigating the vossels back to England when there has been a loss of hands by fever. It is no unusual thing to see Kroomen in London who have reached that port as sailors, and occasionally, also, we see them in New-York, of which a recent instance occurred in a case which got into the Courts and the newspapers by reason of a suspicion on the part of the Krooman and of the public of an attempt to hold him, or at least of his having been brought from Africa, as a slave. Sir Henry Hunt, formerly Governor of Gambia and a zealous advocate for African immigration, according to his statements cited in the debate, knew a case of thirty Kroomen employed to bring a vessel to England, and who worked at the pumps all the way. He also stated that 340 Krocmen were employed by an English Company at Fernando Po, which was 1,500 miles distant from their country, under a stipulation to work three years, when they were sent home and their places supplied by fresh hands. These Kroomen were never slaves, but free laborers, who made

It was alleged on the other side that, though these Kroomen were willing to serve Europ temporarily as sailors and laborers employed in the loading of ships, and though they might be excellent hands for that purpose, it by no means followed that they would enter into contracts to emigrate to distant countries and to labor as agriculturists for terms of several years. In fact, the experiment had been tried already. Several of the British West India Colonies had made the attempt to get voluntary emigrants, especially Kroo emigrants, from Africa, without success. The wages paid to the Kroomen on the African Coast amounted to from eight to twelve dollars a month, with full rations or their money value equal to seven dollars more. Those wages altogether exceeded any amount that the West India planters were willing to pay, and made the project of voluntary emigration, so far as the Kroomen were concerned, quite hopeless.

their own bargains.

It appeared from the statements of Lord Clarendon, that the French Government have had a plan in contemplation for four or five years, of a distinctly different kind. So long ago as 1853, they informed the British Government of their intention to purchase slaves on the west coast of Africa, to ancipate them immediately, and then to introduce them as free-laborers into their colonies. To this statement of intentions, the British Government replied that, before slaves could be bought and emancipated, they must first be made. That it was a great mistake to suppose (as is quite common), that servitude is the general condition of the African race. That, in general, the African Chiefs had no more slaves than they needed for their own domestic purposes, and that if for any reason an a !ditional number were needed, they must be kidnapped in wars waged for this very purpose. The British Government further insisted, that it would be very difficult to make the African Chiefs perceive the difference between selling slaves to French speculators for emigration to Cayenne and selling the same slaves to professed slave-traders for exportation to Cuba, and to make them understand that, while the one transaction was a wrong to be prevented, the other was a lawful trade to be projected and fostered.

To the argument of the French Government that since Slavery was abolished in the French colonies all emigrants brought into those colonies, no matter what their original condition or how ob tained, must necessarily be free, the English Government replied, that if this system were adopted by France, it would not be long before Spain and other slaveholding countries would have recourse to it. They would pretend to import negroes as free laborers, and, if the English Gov ernment consented to the adoption of this system by France, they would lose the right to protest against the abuse of it by other nations, and

the power to prevent it. It would appear that these remonstrances so far

prevailed with the French Government that the experiment now to be tried, and which was the occasion of Lord Brougham's motion, is to be limited, nominally, at least, to free men who may be induced to emigrate voluntarily. Authority, it would appear, has been given to a French mercantile firm on the Gold Ccast, to transport a certain number of Africans to Cayenne on terms which, if they are really carried out, and the emigration is in fact voluntary, would appear unobjectionable. According to the placard of these French undertakers, distributed extensively at Sierra Leone, and addressed apparently to the Kroomen, the laborers are to be provided with clothes, proper food, medicines and medical attendance during the voyage, with a certain quantity of water for each man, and on arriving in the colonies are to be employed for six years at stated wages, and at the end of that peried are to be sent back to their homes free of expense, unless they prefer to reëngage for a new term. If the French Government goes no further than this, the proceeding will be apt to prove harmless enough; but the supply of laborers so to be obtained is not likely to be very large.

We do not altogether share the opinion expressed by Lord Brougham-whether sincerely, or only for his purposes as an advocate, it is unnecessary to determine-that it is impossible to suppose that Louis Napoleon can be willing to reëstablish Slavery and the slave trade. On the other hand, we should set him down as precisely the man to do it, could be see any object to be served by it. At the same time, he is not the man to damage his reputation by setting the moral sentiment of the world at defiance, merely for the benefit of a few tropical speculators. The interest of France in tropical cultivation is too small to make her course in this matter of any considerable consequence, except as other nations may attempt to avail themselves of ber example, and to walk in her footsteps. In the course of the debate, Lord Brougham called attention to the proposal, some time since made by The Charleston Mercury, to get rid of our United States statutes prohibiting the African slave trade, by resuming the importation of African slaves under the name and character of free laborers. It is not any extensive revival of the slave trade under the French flag that is to be dreaded, so much as a bad example on the part of France, which other more enterprising adventurers might be apt to press to deplorable results.

How entirely the party now ruling the country depends for success on the word "Nigger," and the prejudices which may be excited by the dexterous use of it, is exemplified in every election that occurs, and strikingly in that which terminated yesterday in Iowa by the adoption or rejection of

ber proposed New Constitution. That Constitution was framed last Winter by Convention in which the Republicans had a small majority (six); and the Democrats, who had, in a party State Convention, instructed their Delegates to go against "Niggers" all lengths and in every possible way, have been doing their utmost to have the Constitution rejected, basing their opposition almost entirely on its alleged favor to "Niggers." Yet it confines the Right of Suffrage to Whites, unless a clear majority of all those who vote for or against the Constitution see fit to vote expressly to strike the word "White" out of it, as nobody supposes they will do. But this Constitution allows all men, without regard to color, to testify in Courts of Justice, leaving the value and reliabil ity of their testimony to be estimated by the tri bunals; and it further contains this provision :

"The Board of Education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State through a sys-tem of Common Schools."

-Only think of the atrocity. "All the youth of the State" to be educated! How can slavebreeding Democracy endure that? Hear the Du-

breeding Democracy endure that? Hear the Du-buque Express dilate on this clause:

"This clause is full of import. All the youths of the State in Common Schools!
"Our nigger-loving friends not only inserted provi-sions in the new Constitution elevating the grown-up negroes to a social and political equality with white men and women, but they have provided also that the little negro children shall occupy the same position as white children even in the Common School. Why could pot the Republicans be satisfied with advantage

the young negroes in schools devoted to their own class? Why compel the whites and blacks to mingle class? Why compel the whites and blacks to mingle together in the same school?

"Adopt the 'Republican' Constitution (for they now claim it as such), and the Common Schools of the State will be degraded to a condition no white man in this State ever imagined. This attempt at associating and commingling together, in the Common School-room, the black and white children of the State, is a bold initiatory step toward amalgamation. We care

bold initiatory step toward amaganation. We care not how Republicans may deny it, the fact is indisputable.

"It may be that the 'Republicans' never intended that their children should be placed side by side with young negroes at the Common Schools, or jostled by them for places in the teachers' class. It may be that the 'Republican' idea of a Common School is an institution only calculated for the children of poor whites and negroes. If this be their idea, then why do they not come out boldly and avow it? Let them tell the people honestly, at once, that this is their idea of a Common School.

"It appears reasonable to think that the framers of the Constitution never intended their children to be lowered in the social scale to the rank of little negroes, and as the schools of the State could not be instituted for negroes only, the conclusion follows in natural sequence, that the New Constitution contemplates the common schools merely as places of educating the children of negroes, and of whites who possessed so little pride of position, or color, that they would consent to let their children mingle with the lowest and the vilest of every race and hue." e vilest of every race and hue."

-There is much more like this-but is not the above a dose? Are a people who can swallow such impudent sophistry and falsehood for truth, in daner of being "lowered in the social scale to the rank of negroes," big or little?

The fact that Gov. Walker had threatened to revent, by military force, the holding of the Freetate election in Kansas yesterday, was stated in our last, but the letter from Lawrence, detailing as mportant conversation between the Governor and three Free State men, in which the threat was distinctly made and persisted in was (by mistake) left over to appear to-day. We call attention to our correspondent's report of that remarkable interview. In the absence of information from Kausas, w

resume that the election was beld yesterday, and the Topeka Constitution again ratified by some Eight or Ten Thousand electors of Kansas. We do not believe that Gov. Walker actually called out any troops to prevent the People's voting on this occasion. Hitherto, the Governor's bark has been worse than his bite; or rather, he has seemed to us to be barking at the Free State men of Kansas only that he might be heard in Georgia and Mississipp In spite of his ridiculously bombastic Proclamation wherein the attempt of the People of Lawrence o organize under a home-made charter was stigmatized as rebellion and treason, he does not appear to have offered any practical resistance to the act f organization under that Charter, though it took place under his very nose, with his dragoons quietly telping him look on. He encamped against Law rence on the 15th or 16th, and her "rebel" Mayor was peacefully inaugurated on the 20th, when he proceeded to read to the "rebel" Board of Alder. fully attended. Elisha Todd presided, and appre-

men the Message which we print in another celomn-a Message brimfull of recommendations for grading and improving streets, constructing reservoirs for water, prohibiting tippling and disorderly houses, removing nuisances prejudicial to health, protecting and improving public grounds, and other such arrant "treason." What could Walker mean by concentrating troops on Lawrence on no other pretext than the adoption of this indigenous Charter, and then permitting it so openly to go into effect? We judge from this that his threats to stop the Free-State election were only intended to frighten the timerous into abstinence from voting, and that he will not have attempted actually to obstruct the polls. Yet we shall for a day or two listen with interest for Kansas dispatches, though we shall be quite content to receive

Every possible device, whether legal or illegal, is employed to sow discord among the Free-State men, and prevent any clear exhibition of their strength. The Free-State organization would have been no whit more solid after the proposed State Election than before; but a vote of twelve or fifteen thousand for the Topeka Constitution, following close on the heels of Walker & Co.'s forensic efforts in various localities, and the miserable fizzle of the bogus Constitutional Election would have had an awkward look abroad, and so it is to be prevented if possible. And, should this attempt have proved successful, the blow will be repeated at the October Territorial Election. We feel as sure as of anything future that the Free-State men will somehow be precluded from voting then, or else the Border Ruffians will be sent over in regiments to vote them down. If there be one who really believes that the Free-State men of Kansas will have any more fair play than their strength shall command, we entreat him to watch this drams to the end

The Boston Courier is the best exemplification we know of that Conservatism which opposes all Reform and Progress, and blames Reformers for all the evil which they fruitlessly struggle to prevent, Here is a specimen of its logic:

Here is a specimen of its logic:

"Oregon, it is apprehended, may come into the Unice as a Slave State. If it should be so, the event may by "he charged to the account of the general agitation o," the subject of Slavery. We have the best anti-Slavery authority for saying that this agitation has not yet gained an inch of free soil. It will, on the other hand, be accountable for whatever enlargement of the area of Slavery may ensue. Anti-Slavery agitation is not a negative principle, by any means. If its advocates admit that, after so many years of active operation, it has failed to secure an inch of free soil, its opposers may fairly assume that its influence has been in the other direction. There may possibly be some truth in the remark that, if there be anything worse than Slavery, it is Anti-Slavery."

—Of course! And if there is anything worse

-Of course! And if there is anything worse than Intemperance, it is Temperance; if there is snything worse than Libertinism, it is anti-Libertipism; if there is anything worse than Marder, it is anti-Murder. Has all the opposition to Crime ever secured to a single township perfect immunity from Crime? And if men persist in killing one another, shall we not lay the blame on "the general 'agitation on the subject of" killing? By all mesne!

Three years ago, nobody dreamed of Oregon ever becoming a Slave State, while it was exceedingly probable that Kansas would be nothing else. Since then, agitation with regard to Slavery in Kansas has been active and constant, while next to nothing has been said about Slavery in Oregon. As a result, we feel great confidence that Kansas, though now enslaved, will become a Free State, while there is serious doubt as to the triumph or defeat of Slavery in Oregon. The Courier's logic will not adapt itself to these notorious facts.

Washington advices over that CHARLES MASON has resigned the office of Commissioner of Patents, and only holds it till his successor can be designated. We regret this. Judge Mason was twenty years since a young lawyer in this City, and as ardent a Democrat as could anywhere be found. He changed his location but not his politics, and was just such a Democrat in Iowa as he had been in New-York. As such, President Pierce made him per of Patents, and he made few better appointments. We hoped to find his case an exception to Mr. Buchanan's general rule of rotation in office, but it seems that he is averse to turning out subordinates in his department, whom he knows to be capable and worthy, to make room for aspirants of whose fitness he knows nothing. But places must be had, and the Patent Office is called on to supply its queta, to which Judge Mason demurs and resigns. We have no sympathy with his politics, for he ought to be a Republican, as most of his old Radical associates now are; but we do not believe as good a man for the work will replace

A mulatto slave named John Massenburg put out from Petersburg, Va., lately, and, "with the assistance of some Abolition scoundrel," says The Daily Express of Petersburg, found his way to Wheeling. His owners, McEnery & M'Culloch, telegraphed to Wheeling, describing him and offering \$200 for his apprehension, but to no purpose; for, says The Express,

"This dispatch arrived too late, as the parties had full time to have passed over into Obio or Pennsylvania, where neither law nor lucre would have proved efficient for their apprehension. This is but another instance of Northern hencety and Yankee influence, which sundry snobbish jackanapes, interested doubtless, persist in screening to the defense of the thievish, tricking, detestable 'Yankee' character."

-We must consider the above a very liberal allowance of vituperation for the slender substratum of fact; and we are sorry to add that it does more than justice to the Yankee character. There are Yankees-a good many of them-who would scorn to earn the dirty dollars of the slaveholders by catching their runaway chattels; but there are others among them so base that they will, for the chance of a fat office, even uphold Fugitive Slave Laws and Dred Scott decisions. We are happy to add, however, that this breed of Yankees is fast running out.

A new Congress is soon to assemble, and the newspapers already teem with demonstrations of the necessity of new lines of Ocean Mail Steamers under liberal patronage from the Treasury. We notice these feelers only to insist on two points I. That each contract shall be publicly advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder; 2. That the convenience of the public and the efficiency of the service be alone regarded in locating the termini of each Ocean Mail route. On these conditions, we regard the expansion of our Ocean Mail system with favor; otherwise, we are utterly averse it. And we insist that an Overland Mail service of the first order be secured before another dollar s voted to open new Mail-routes to the Pacific.

An anti Mob-Law meeting was held at Springfield, Cedar County, Iows, on the 18th uit., and

priate remarks were made by a number of citizens during the absence of the Business Committee, which, on its return, reported a series of forcible resolves, which were unanimously passed. The truths they set forth are so manifest that few or rone, out of the infected district, will demur to them. We cannot make room for the whole, but give the following as the most material, with our hearty assent to the whole:

Resolved, That, much as we desire that horse thieves and all other criminals shall be made subject to the punishment due to their crimes, when inflicted under the sanction of the law, we cannot sanction, but must condemn, the acts of these who have recently trampled under foot the laws of their country and in-

frampled under foot he laws of their consider.

Resolved, That when a portion of the people, acting under excitement, may with impunity trample the laws of the country under foot to effect their purpose, the rights of the good citizens of a free and enlightened government are no longer secure, but may be wrested from them by any puff of passion. We, therefore, are opposed to and must condemn all manifestations of the mobocratic spirit.

MARYLAND is to be the arens of an animated contest prior to and at the October Election. Each party has nominated an old-time Whig for Governor -Thomas H. Hicks of Dorchester being the "American," and John C. Groome of Cecil the "Independent" candidate. Among the old-time Whigs who have asked Col. Groome to run, we note the names of James A. Pearce (U. S. Senator). John N. Steele (ex-Governor), John W. Crisfield, ex-Member of Congress, &c. Of course Col. G.'s support, however, must come mainly from the Democratic party.

An unusually brutal prize-fight between two Philadelphia bruisers took place in Canada on Saturday afternoon, for \$1,000 a side. Upwards of one hundred and fifty rounds were fought, the fight lasting about three hours. In another part of this paper will be found an account of the affair from an eye-witness, and a statement of some of its concomitants, which appear to have been quite of a piece with the exhibition itself. Fifteen or twenty fights were going on at the time outside the ring, and drunkenness was almost universal. Religion seems to have entered somewhat into the afair, one of the parties to the fight being a Catholic and the other a Protestant Irishman.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. pectal Dispatch to The M. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857. Lord Napier having expressed a desire to leave for his Summer residence at Frostburgh, on the Alleghanies, to-morrow, Gen. Cass suspended negotiations last week on the Panama massacre, in order to dispatch business with the British le-

The dispute with Venezuela was closed to-day. The demands of the United States were conceded, on the basis of Mr. Eames's last demand. The Shelden guano claim will be paid. Mr. Eames has five months' leave of absence, after which he will return to Venezuela. His course is fully approved by Gen. Cass-that is to say, by Mr. Buchananthough he acted under the instructions of Mr. Marcy.

The correspondence on the abolition of privateering is postponed. The Administration has other fish to fry that won't keep so well.

Commissioner Mason leaves to-morrow. successor in the Patent Office will be appointed until the President's return.

Mr. Fletcher Webster, nephew of Daniel Webster, was dismissed from the interior department to-day, and Mr. Charles Lanman, the biographer, sulogist and what-not of that deceased statesman, appointed in his place.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Aug. 2, 1857. The President has determined to retain the follow-

ing Federal officers in the Territory of Utah, viz: Judge Stiles, Marshal Dotson, and District-Attorney John M. Hockaday. No charges have been filed in the Interior Depart-

nent against the late Surveyor-General Burr, and the Administration have entire confidence in his integrity. As, however, he had become particularly obnoxious to the Mormons, it was thought advisable that he should not return.

His son, David A. Burr, has already started for Salt Lake City to take charge of the books and papers of the office, and deliver them over to Colonol Jack Hays, or his successor, should be decline the office, as

is friends anticipate.

It will be remembered that Bostmaster General It will be remembered that Mostmaster General Brown, last Spring, canceled the contract with the Mormons for carrying the mails over the plains. He has decided to give out a new contract for this ser-vice, and, it is said, contemplates putting it in the hands of a man thoroughly competent to perform it faithfully, and who is entirely divested of Mormon influence.

influence.
The State Department has been officially advised of

The State Department has been officially advised of the passage of an act by the Venezueian Congress, imposing an additional or subsidiary contribution of the per cent upon the duties collected at the various custom-houses of the Republic, from and after the 1st of July last.

Information has been received of the breaking out of small-pox among the Kickapoo Kansas Indians. Eight of them had died. Prompt measures had been taken to arrest the progress of the disease, and physicians had been employed to vaccinate each member of the tribe, On Friday evening, Lewisburg, Va., and the vicinity were visited by a hail-storm, which for extent and destructiveness is without precedent in that part of the country. The whole vegetable and growing crops were nearly annibilisted. Some of the hail-stones measured five inches in circumference.

Gen. Henningsen left the city to-day for the South. The New Orleans mail did not arrive to-day.

No dispatches from New-Orleans have been received by the seaboard line since Thursday.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

St. Louis, Menday, Aug. 3, 1857. Franklin County will probably give Rollins (Inde pendent) for Governor, 300 majority.

The Town of Herman, Gaseonade County, gives

Rollins 62, Stewart (Dem.) 61. At Jefferson City, at 2 o'clock, the poll stood Rollins 125, Stewart 185.

Mr. Rollin's majority in this city in the Fifth Ward is 409, in the Eighth Ward 206, and in the Ninth Ward 6. Mr. Stewart's majority in the Third Ward

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, August 3, 1857.
In this city Humphrey Marshall, the American can lidate for Congress, and Jones, American candidate for the State Treasurership, have each a majority of about 1,100. The election passed off quietly.

BALTIMORE POLITICS. BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Primary elections are being held to night by the Americans for delegates to the City Convention. Two sets of delegates have been chosen in many of the Wards. There has been considerable disorder and some fighting in the Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards but nothing of a serious nature has occurred.

> THE PERSIA'S NEWS. Sr. John's, N. F., Aug. 2, 1857-8 P. M.

The steamer Victoria, which left this port on Fri day last for the purpose of intercepting the Cunard steamship Persia on her passage from Liverpool to

New-York, has returned. She reports a thick fog off Cape Race, and consequently no sign of the Persa which has now doubtless passed that point. The effort to get her news is therefore unsuccessful, unless the tin can containing it has been picked up by some fisherman, in which case her advices may yet be received in season to anticipate her arrival at New-York

FRENCH WAR STEAMER WITH YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, August 3, 1854. The French war steamer Tonnerre, from Vera Crasto Havana, has put into quarantine below this city

with yellow fever on board. The deaths last week numbered 106. There yellow fever here.

TWO MEN SHOT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Last night, shortly after 9 o'clock, a man named
John T. Berney was deliberately shot while standag
at the corner of Baltimore and North streets, by oas
of a party of young men who were seen lurking at the
opposite corner. This is but one of several cases of
violence that have occurred in the city during the last
twenty-four hours. Early yesterday morning a man
named Corner was shot by Lewis Sherman, with
whom he bad a previous difficulty at a drinking house,
Both men were seriously wounded.

THE LOSS OF THE BARK MONASCO.
St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.
The bark Monasco, of Vienna, Me., lost off Buris on the 21st ult., had a cargo of iron and 60 passengers.
The bodies of the 50 who were drowned have been recovered and buried.

LARGE FALL OF ROCK AT NIAGARA FALLS
—THREE PERSONS INJURED.
BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.
About one hundred tuns of rock fell from the precipice at Goat Island, Niagara Falls, about 300 fest below the British Falls, yesterday afternoon. Four persons were beneath it at the time, and three of them were hurt. G. W. Parsons of Cleveland, it is feared, its fatally injured; F. G. Williams of New-Haven had an arm broken, and a boy named Haney a leg broken.

THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL, DUBUQUE,
DUBUQUE, IOWA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.
R. B. Coleman, seq., formerly of the Astor House,
New-York, has leased the new and elegant St. Cloud
Hotel in this city, and will open it in a few weeks.

OUR NATIONAL POST-OFFICE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In my last communication I gave the figures showing that of our 131,000,000 letters in a year, 115,000,000 circulated between Maine and the southern boundary of Virginia and Tennessee, and west as far as Missouri and Iowa; that 67,000,000 letters, or more than one-half written in the nation, are written by the population of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and circulated at an average cost for transportation and distribution of one cent eight mills per letter; while the 16,000,000 letters written south of Virginia and west of Tennessee and Missouri cost from five to eighteen cents a letter. Remember also that all the letters (115,000,000 annually), except these 16,000,000 on the frontier, cost for their entire transportation and distribution an average of two cents four mills each; and this forms the basis of our argument for the justice of a low and uniform rate of postage to meet the wants of the population whe carry on the great bulk of the correspondence. We must bear in mind that, comparatively speaking, it will cost but little more—not half as much in prepertion to the number of letters written—to distribute one thousand million letters in the present limits of the also that all the letters (115,000,000 annually), except

must bear in mind that, comparatively personal, will cost but little more—not half as much in preportion to the number of letters written—to distribute one thousand million letters in the present limits of the United States, than it does the present number of 13,.000,000. We must also recollect that dense populations and short distances produce far more letters than thin y settled regions and long routes; that the former gives much greater profits, and can be stimulated to a far greater extent by increased facilities and low rates of postage. Founding our postal establishment about a hundred years ago, with less than sixty Post-Offices, when the country was almost a widerness, we have never once mastered the idea that the correspondence from and in cities and towns is, in magnitude, public importance and profit to the Department of far more consequence than all the correspondence of country districts and through long distances.

The great Napoleon told Murat and Ney first he was no orator, but that he could put down the most eloquent speech of two hours' length, made in a bad cause, is just five minutes, and that on the plain common-sense principle that two and two make four. Now, our position in arguing for a two-cent uniform rate of postage is on as plain a foundation. The principle of uniform postage is correct, for rates according to distance are notoriously unequal, as it costs less to transport a letter over a route a thousand miles long, where there is a large correspondence, like the one from Portland to St. Louis, than over fifty or a hundred miles in a region like Florida, Arkansas of Texas. If there were advantages in several rates, we have already sacrificed them all by making each letter—drop letters excepted—pay the same rate for distances up to three thousand miles; and yet we have none of the advantages of uniformity, for we still keep up the irregular, troublesome and expensive system of one, three and ten cent rates. Now let us see where our letters come from; let us see who carries on the gre where our letters come from; let us see who can the great bulk of the correspondence and co the great share of the postage money. Take every person in the groes population throughout the United States, and also in different sections and districts, and, by a close calculation, the average number of letters per person sent by mail in a year will be as repre-sented in the following table, the figures being whole numbers and decimals.

Different Localities:
hroughout the United States...
n the Northern States...
n the Southern States...
ountry districts at the North...
ountry districts at the South...
ity of Baltimore...

We see here a very wide difference. The people in some portions of the country write from one and a half to three letters per person in a year, and in the large cities from thirty to forty to a person. And, by the way, the Philadelphians write many more letters than they appear to, this showing a very active private post, carrying a great deal of the business directly away from Uncle Sam's postal agents. Now when we say that the people of a large oity write on an average—old and young—thirty to forty letters each annually, that means that each educated, intelligent adult person writes one hundred to five hundred

an average—old and young—thirty to forty letters each annually, that means that each educated, intelligent adult person writes one hundred to five hundred or more, and each active businessman from five hundred to two thousand letters in a year. From these facts, is it not ev dent that the great bulk of our postal correspondence is carried on by a comparatively small number of persons?

There is no mistake at all in the localities that the postal revenue comes from. The State of New-York contributes more than one fifth, the City of New-York more than one-teath, and New-York, New-England, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania more than one-half of the entire postal revenue of the nation. Now I have one very simple question to ask. I am talking to those that understand the ground-work of Napoleon's oratory; that know that two and two make four; that know that we have not at this time a uniformity of rates of postage; to those who know that three rates caused be considered as one rate. If it is desirable to have uniformity of pastage, will three cents be a satisfactory rate for all distances; taking into consideration the local wants and large correspondence in cities and towns? We have seen that the majority of all our correspondence at this time is carried on at a positive coet of less than two cents a letter, and this in the face of the following great disadvantages:

First: There is not a uniform rate of pastage, and the laboration of the correspondence of the country has every best stimulated and increased by low and uniform postage and the stimulated and increased by low and uniform postage and the

and expense or conducting the postal Banness is thereby grown increased.

Second: The correspondence of the country has never been stimulated and increased by low and uniform postage and the heat postal facilities.

Third: Our local correspondence in cities—the most postable business of the postal establishment, when on a correct basis—labors under every disadvantage, being the cause, unlawly, of constant complaint on the part of the citiesa.

Fourth: In all the large cities, in consequence of the irregularity, uncertainty and inconvaniences of the National Post-Office, private posts carry off the great share of the business.

These are the diadvantages that we labor under, and that our Post-Office Inbors under. Now some may be dismosed to irrape, or some may not see the

and that our Post-Office fabors under. Now some may be disposed to ignore, or some may not see the advantages and conveniences to all parties of a single unifour rate. As there is no good post-office in cities without a delivery, we see that it is necessary to have a local rate that is high enough to cover the expenses of letter-carriers. One cent is not sufficient. Suppose, then, that the three-cent rate is so desirable for long distances, let us see the inconveniences of the rates. We will say two centre postage in cities for the local letters, and three cents for all letters that go from one post-office to another. Then every penson must keep two sorts of stamps. Then we must keep our little blue one-cent stamps for circulars and transient payers. Then, having three sorts of stamps, it is an acditional argument for keeping up that chronic injustice, the ten cent postage to and from the Pactic Coast. But say we had only the two rates for letters two and there cents. That makes it a matter of my